

## HOW REED LEARNED SECRET OF PLAGUE RAVAGING CUBA

Story of Work of Brilliant Virginian Who Proved That Yellow Fever Is Transmitted By Mosquitoes.

The appearance of yellow fever in New Orleans, and the interest in the subject of the causation of yellow fever epidemics, some details are given here of the wonderful work of the brilliant physician, Major Walter Reed, who, with other officers and privates of the United States army, proved that the disease is transmitted by the mosquito. Reed was a brilliant physician in the United States army, and his work in Cuba, results of which are given here, have established the fact that the disease is transmitted by the mosquito. Reed was a brilliant physician in the United States army, and his work in Cuba, results of which are given here, have established the fact that the disease is transmitted by the mosquito.

### Major Reed a Brilliant Virginian.

Major Walter Reed was born in Gloucester county, Va., in 1851. He was the son of the Rev. Lemuel B. Reed. He received a fair primary education, and then went to the University of Virginia to study medicine, graduating in 1878 when only 27 years of age. He secured a second degree at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and then served in the British army in India (at the Hospital). Before he was 21 he was a district physician in New York, and at 22 was one of the physicians on the staff of the Board of Health of Brooklyn. He went into the United States army as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in 1878, and during the next three years served in Arizona, Nebraska, Dakota, and in the Southern and Eastern States. He was an indefatigable student and a pioneer. In 1890 he went to Baltimore, working in the laboratories of Johns Hopkins University. In 1893 he was made assistant surgeon in the Army Medical School. He won high praise for his writings and became an expert in investigating the causes of epidemic diseases in military camps and in making sanitary inspections. During the Spanish-American War he was selected as the head of the medical corps of the volunteers, and he was in the front of the cause of the volunteer troops, and he was in the front of the cause of the volunteer troops, and he was in the front of the cause of the volunteer troops.

### Sent to Cuba to Study Yellow Fever.

In June, 1900, Major Reed was sent to Cuba as president of a board to study the cause of the epidemic of yellow fever, but more especially yellow fever. Associated with him were acting Assistant Surgeons James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear and A. Agramonte. The board of American authorities in Cuba had for a year and a half endeavored to diminish the disease and the mortality rate, but while the health of the population improved, and the mortality rate diminished, the disease was more frequent than usual in Havana and in Quemados, and many valuable lives of American officers and soldiers had been lost.

Reed was convinced from the first that the disease was not transmitted by the mosquito, but that it was transmitted by the mosquito. Reed was convinced from the first that the disease was not transmitted by the mosquito, but that it was transmitted by the mosquito. Reed was convinced from the first that the disease was not transmitted by the mosquito, but that it was transmitted by the mosquito.

### Sanarelli Theory Disproved.

Up to this time the most generally accepted theory as to the causation of yellow fever was that of Sanarelli, who claimed that the bacillus icteroides, covered by him as the specific agent of the disease. Major Reed, in association with his colleagues, had, however, already demonstrated that this was not the case, and that the disease was transmitted by the mosquito. Reed was convinced from the first that the disease was not transmitted by the mosquito, but that it was transmitted by the mosquito.

### Lazear Dies a Hero.

Before the arrangements were entirely completed, Dr. Carroll, a member of the commission, allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito. The twelve days previously had filled itself with the blood of a yellow fever patient. He died of the disease on September 10, 1900. Reed was convinced from the first that the disease was not transmitted by the mosquito, but that it was transmitted by the mosquito.

### Fever Leaves Havana After 150 Years.

In February, 1901, the chief sanitary officer in Havana, Major W. C. Gorgas, instituted measures to eradicate the disease, based entirely on the conclusions of the commission. Cases of yellow fever were reported as promptly as possible, the patient was at first rigidly isolated, and immediately upon the first signs of the disease from the sanitary department visited the house. All the rooms of the building and of the neighboring houses were sealed and fumigated with the most powerful disinfectant. Window and door screens were put up, and after the death or recovery of the patient, the house was fumigated and every mosquito destroyed. A war of extermination was also waged against mosquitoes in general, and an energetic effort made to diminish the number bred

### Mosquitoes Will Let You Alone.

If you rub a little of

### Skeeter Skeer

on your face, hands and arms and spray a little on your clothing. It positively keeps the mosquitoes and all insect pests. Perfectly harmless. Will not soil even the most delicate fabrics.

### Price, 10c Per Box.

### L. Wagner Drug Company

The Toilet and Perfumery Drug-List.

SIXTH AND BROAD STREETS.

Open All Night

with a porter to deliver packages to any part of the city.

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## Friday Bargain Day.

Last Call on Men's Outing Shirts.

Starting Friday and for two days we offer the balance of our 50c Colored and White Outing Shirts for men—

AT 35c Each

Or 3 for \$1.00.

These goods are well made, they fit nicely and of the best brands in the market.

REMEMBER—for two days only.

Be Wise and get some!

THE THALHIMER STORE

By draining standing water, screening windows and vessels, using petroleum on water that could not be drained, and in the most systematic manner destroying the breeding places of the mosquito.

When the warm season returned a few cases occurred, but by September, 1901, the last case of yellow fever in Havana since which time the city has been entirely exempt from the terrible disease that had there kept its hold for so long.

Cases are now admitted into Havana from Mexican ports, but are treated under screens with perfect immunity in the ordinary city hospitals. The crusade against the insects also caused a very large decrease in malarial fevers.

Every case of yellow fever that has been introduced into the city since the outbreak of the disease has been traced to a person who had been in contact with a case of yellow fever.

Two other non-immunes then occupied the room for twenty nights, and additional articles of bedding and clothing were added. They slept in the room, and the result was that no cases of yellow fever were reported.

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## BURNING MUD TO RUN LOCOMOTIVES

Successful Use of Peat for Fuel on an Eastern Railroad—Interesting Development of Work in Technical School Laboratories—Commercial Utilization Thought to Be in Sight.

(Special Correspondent of The Times-Dispatch.)

BOSTON, September 7.—Commercial utilization of unnumbered billions of tons of peat, lying waste in swamps and marshes in every part of the earth; creation of a formidable rival to coal and to water power as the favorite means of carrying on the world's industries; invaluable assistance to manufacturers in sections that have heretofore been far from their sources of supply of combustible fuel—this, the real beginning of a long-heralded era of mud-burning may prove to have been accomplished at historic Lexington, on the verge of a swamp which Lord Percy's troops skirted on their eventful march to and from Concord.

The approach of the era has been made well known before now, for Mr. Edward Atkinson and other writers have had something to say about it. But the fact that the Boston and Maine Railroad is now using briquettes of peat in some of its engines on the shorter runs in and out of Boston, and that the experiments with the new fuel thus far have been pronounced successful, encourages many people to believe that the period of commercial possibilities of peat has begun. Watching the operation of the railroad engines that use the peat is the inventor of special apparatus for preparing it, who holds, as the enthusiastic revolutionizer should, that he is about to revolutionize

the conditions of manufacturing in districts that are not accessible to coal fields.

Of course, the story of the possibilities of peat is not new. It has been known for centuries in Europe and America. In its various scientific aspects it has been studied for some years past at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In this city, specimens of peat and other types of vegetable decomposition have been examined and experimented with by investigators and students in the department headed by Professor Charles B. Norton. In accordance with the plan of keeping the instructions always in advance of the industrial procession, the matter of "substitute fuels" has been made a special study during the last three years; last spring, for example, students made elaborate examinations of the methods employed in the peat bogs of the north of East Lexington and embodied their conclusions in graduating theses.

The manufacturing processes carried on at this industrial experiment station during the past two years under the direction of Dr. C. D. Jenkins, who has made a first-hand study of peat in different parts of Europe, and who is mainly responsible for renewed public interest in the problem of utilization. This only question is as to their immediate possibilities of use. It is possible to produce and sell peat briquettes at a price that makes them economical? Scientists and industrial experts already foresee the day when they may become an important consideration to a manufacturing nation.

## MR. ROCKEFELLER LOVES GOOD JOKES

Mr. John D. Rockefeller sees humor in everything. Contrary to the general opinion, he is not the pessimistic, lugubrious and deceptively old man he has been generally pictured as being. He is still full of life and energy, and when in the company of his friends his conversation teems with lively anecdotes, jokes and humorous stories.

When telling a good story he mimics the characters and imitates their idiosyncrasies of speech and gesture in a manner worthy of a professional comedian.

Not long ago, while talking to the members of his son's Sunday school class he told them of two young Irishmen who were discussing him and his wealth. One of the men, according to Mr. Rockefeller, "that this Mr. Rockefeller is the richest man in the world."

"Yes, don't say," replied Pat. "You're in the wrong line of time that clock ticks off a minute this Mr. Rockefeller is a thousand dollars richer."

"Be jabbers!" replied Pat. "git me an axe and I'll smash the clock."

Mr. Rockefeller delights in looking over the caricatures and cartoons of himself which are printed in the papers of the country, and referring to a particular cartoon not long ago he spoke of it to some young men, braced himself, squared his shoulders, and with one of his characteristic grins remarked:

"Boys, do I look anything like that?" "Not in the least," replied the young men.

"I'm glad you think so," he said. "I didn't know what I would do if I did."

Mr. Rockefeller likes sociability, and many, was promoted to fill the vacancy from September 10th.

The following substitutes were appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate: Parker to Truck No. 2, and E. C. Manoly to Engine Company No. 6.

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more than once he has remarked that we have not enough sociability in the churches.

"Not long ago," he said, "I was walking along a street in New York, and, seeing a church open, I walked in. I saw a soul came to greet me and I walked down the aisle and found a seat for myself. Presently a little boy of about six years came in the same seat with me, and I grasped his hand, and said: 'How do you do, my little man?' The youngster looked at me with frightened eyes, edged away from me and openly resented my familiarity, presently running away altogether."

Mr. Rockefeller always likes to discuss health, diet and bathing with the people he meets. There is a young man in his son's class, who enjoys excellent health, and Mr. Rockefeller asked him what he ate and drank to keep in such splendid condition.

"Oh, I drink anything I like," said the young man, "but I never drink ice water."

"Ah, that's it," remarked Mr. Rockefeller, "never drink ice water."

"Why do you think a man ought to eat to keep in good health, Mr. Rockefeller?" asked another young man standing by.

Mr. Rockefeller's sharp gray eyes melted into humor as he turned to the young man.

"If you can tell me how long a man's legs ought to be in order to touch the ground I'll tell you what he ought to eat." And he put his hands in his trousers' pockets, swayed to and fro and finally joined in the laugh.

N. Y. Herald.

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**Capital, \$300,000. Surplus and Profits, \$900,000**

United States. They are the two great countries of the world, because they have produced the most brilliant and the most successful of all nations. That is the secret of any nation's success.

In answer to a question as to whether the internal troubles in Russia were agitating the minds of the government, M. Witte replied:

"What is a diplomatic question, which I cannot answer, but I can say Russia is a much misunderstood country in America. America is so far away,